

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1902.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, per Month DAILY, per Year 2 00 SUNDAY, per Year 8 00 DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year 70 Postage to foreign countries added.

The Sun, New York City.

PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Gosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

February 12.

To-day throughout the whole land the ninety-third anniversary of ABRAHAM LINCOLN's birth is observed. As the years go by he stands out ever greater from among his contemporaries, the Liberator of the Slaves, the Preserver of the Union, but above all the great American, the example of whatever is

good and sound in American character. His uprightness, his simplicity, his faith in Providence, his gentleness, sink deeper and deeper into American hearts. It is the man that is remembered. South and North, again welded together, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, are one in doing him honor.

Government Loans at Interest.

There is at present before Congress a proposition bearing the name of the Hon. WILLIAM SULZER, Representative from one of the districts of this town. which is a serious and important contribution to the efforts now making to remedy the very great difficulty in which the Government finds itself in regard to the proper disposition of the surplus revenues raised by taxation. Mr. Sul-ZER's resolution is as follows:

" Resoired. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby directed to deposit all surplus funds belonging to the United States Government with national banks having a capital of not less than five hundred thousand dollars and a surplus of not less than five hundred thousand dollars.

" That such deposits be made without requiring United States Government bonds as security, that on such deposits the United States Treasury receive interest at the rate of 2 per centum per annum, and that such deposits shall be a first lien on the assets of the bank.

No deposit in any one bank shall be greater than the combined capital and surplus of such bank."

Another measure designed to accomplish the same end, in general, is the bill introduced in Congress by Representative CORNELIUS A. PUGSLEY. Mr. PUGSLEY has long been the President of the Westchester County National Bank in this State and is a member of the present Banking and Currency Committee of the lower house. Mr. Pugsley's bill would allow the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit, at his discretion, instead of compulsorily, all the surplus funds that may accumulate in the Treasury above \$50,000,000 with national banks having a capital of not less than \$100,000 and a surplus and undivided profits of not less than the same amount. In other words, Mr. Pugsley's bill seeks to meet the objection which might be raised against the Sulzer measure, that it would be unfair to limit the deposit of Government money to the very largest national banks of the country. It is argued that under the Sulzer bill many States could not receive dollar of Government funds in this way, while other States have only one or two institutions which could receive it. Whereas the Sulzer resolution requires that the Treasury should receive interest on these deposits at the fixed rate of 2 per centum per annum, the Pugsley bill allows the Secretary of the Treasury to fix the rate of interest at any sum not less than 2 per centum per annum.

The judgment of those who have made these matters a study, as well as common everyday public sentiment, is, overwhelmingly, that the sooner some measure embodying the principle contained in these two bills is adopted the better it will be for the country. The chief thing to be accomplished is that \$150,000,000 of Government money shall no longer be locked up in the vaults of the Treasury, where it is not only unproductive of interest or any form of administration whose heart will bleed revenue to the Government, but does for the patrolmen. the enormous injury of curtailing the circulating medium of the country. Con- thereof, and perhaps the present wrath cerning the absurdity and the harm- of the police will simmer down a little fulness of this policy there is now, we before 1903. Meanwhile it can do no opinion in any part of our country.

It is, of course, idle to expect that banks can any longer furnish Govern- bitrary taskmaster, overworked, overment bonds as security for the sum of driven, poor, suffering unfortunates, will money to be deposited in the manner make this town guffaw. The average proposed. Government bonds are al- pay of a policeman, or the pay of the ready selling at so high a figure that average policeman, is \$1,333 a year, we there is next to no profit in circulation believe. The great majority of New taken out by banks against them, and, Yorkers, including the great majority indeed, bank circulation is already de- of persons of a much higher education creasing as fast as it legally can be- than policemen have, get a great deal cause of this same fact. Investigation less than that. Notably the average has shown that if the surplus money clerk, bookkeeper, salesman, stenogof the Government in excess of \$50,000,- rapher, the average employee of any 000 working capital had been deposited kind, gets less than half that. But the for not so many years back in the banks average policeman, usually a strong, of clearing house cities throughout the country with no other security than a plishment, would not be a clerk, salesprior lien upon the banks' assets, the Government would not only have sus- has a prize and he is looked up to and tained no loss but would actually have envied by all his friends. He is irrereceived nearly \$32,000,000 in interest and movable so long as he behaves himwould have been able to increase credit self; irremovable sometimes when he sum of \$200,000,000.

tary of the Treasury to exact the pre- the procession as it passes. He is the nity where the loan is made. A dollar of life in New York. Occasionally he of the Government's money in a bank has to act, and he acts vigorously. No till is worth no more or no less to the doubt of that. For quelling a tough money. There should be no distinction now and then, even for smaller mat-Government and the money borrowed fic or steering a woman across the ing from the stony ground of grand opera from any other source, and if there is street, he is admirable. We take noth- the fortune which was ever beyond their such a distinction, the proposed plan ing away from the praise that he demay be dangerous. Incidentally, it is serves; but he shouldn't nourish the worthy of note that this method of solv- illusion that he has a hard time of it. in opera has been incomparably greater

central federated bank that has been so after he has been on the force a few fondly cherished in certain quarters. years, the rosiness of his gills, the con-We may have a great national bank in this country some time; but the immediate difficulty about the matter is of finding some man to manage the institution whose administration will be satisfactory to everybody concerned.

Possibly a better way of putting it would be that some of the gentlemen who have been suggested as managers of the great institution and who have, indeed, arranged their banking affairs and the location and structure of their bank itself with a naive view to future possibilities in this regard are now seen, in the light of recent events, to be so conspicuously unfit for the place that the whole idea of a great national bank has become clouded with odium.

The Foundation of Religious Faith.

The Presbyterian committee for the revision of the Westminster Confession, in session at Philadelphia, has agreed to retain the present doctrine concerning the Bible, with " slight changes." Apparently " slight " as these revisions may be, in lay estimation, in the view of the theologian they are likely to be important in their significance.

Dr. HERRICK JOHNSON of the committee, in speaking of this decision, remarked that while "the expression of revelation as contained in the Westminster Confession " had been modified slightly " its meaning was not altered." His use of the term " revelation " in place of inspiration is significant, for the new school of theology is prepared to accept the first, though practically it rejects the second. Dr. LYMAN ABBOTT and Dr. HEBER NEWTON, for example, treat the Bible as containing a revelation, but not as absolutely and particularly inspired truth from God. They put it rather in a general category in which are included books of other religions and works of human genius.

Such a theory, of course, destroys the whole Westminster Confession, for that standard of faith is built on the theory, put forward necessarily in its first chapter, that the Bible is "immediately inspired of GoD." Every article, every position in the Confession, is supported by "proof texts" from the Bible as absolute truth beyond which it is impossible for man to go to get decisive Divine authority. The "Holy Spirit speaking in Scripture " is made the " Supreme Judge.

This new attempt at revision of the Westminster Confession, therefore, is of no consequence except as it relates to this fundamental doctrine of Biblical inspiration, and it is only made because that doctrine is rejected at this time in so many theological seminaries and pulpits nominally orthodox. The discontent with the Confession is due, primarily, to the weakening of faith in the Bible as the source of absolute truth, to criticism of it and the consequent loss of reverence for it as the " Supreme Judge." If, accordingly, the revision committee is content, as it seems likely to be content, with evading the question by making the "slight " change of substituting the term " revelation " for " inspiration," it will leave the question unsettled, still in the air, and nobody will be satisfied, unless sceptics desirous of getting a nominal covering to cloak their infidelity. This makes it very doubtful if the revision now so laboriously pursued will ever be accepted by the majority of the Presbyteries necessary for its adoption. It will be seen to amount to nothing, to be an evasion of the pivotal point in dispute and a mere string of words put together to avoid rather than convey positive meaning.

The Westminster Confession and all Protestant faith and doctrine are built on the Bible alone. Without belief in its inspiration they have no foundation.

The Police Platoons.

There seems to be a great amount of graft. complaint among the police because Commissioner PARTRIDGE abolished the threeplatoon system. Vengeance is threatened. Burning with a sense of wrong the policemen are to smash reform in 1903 and bring back Tammany and an

Sufficient unto the day is the evil

believe, not the slightest divergence of harm to remind the members, who are good fellows as a rule, that the attempt to represent them as slaves to an arhearty person with no especial accomman, bookkeeper. The truth is that he accommodations to the people in the has not behaved himself. Provision is made for his old age. His lines have We believe, for our own part, that the fallen in favorable places. He is able proper method of adjusting the rate to lead an outdoor life. A large part of vailing rate of interest in the commu- constant spectator at this grand show bank than a dollar of any other lender's or a riot, for making a brave rescue between the money borrowed from the ters such as ruling the currents of traf-

side the scheme of a great national or fatness. The beef and bulk of him vexity of his bread basket bewray him as a man who lives well, in ease and comfort, and finds the world good.

The privilege of grumbling is not to be grudged to anybody. Everybody grumbles. Everybody or almost everybody imagines or pretends to believe that some other fellow's bread is better buttered than his own. But the New York police force is a notoriously wellpaid body of men. We advise any policeman who considers himself ill treated to resign and enlist in the United States Army.

In 1904.

Scarcely has the Hon. WILLIAM C. WHITNEY brushed the dust of business from off his hands when the Hon. Don M. DICKINSON of Michigan, a fellow Cabinet officer during President CLEVE-LAND'S first term, and a foremost coadjutor with Mr. WHITNEY in the famous renomination and reelection of CLEVE-LAND in 1892, nominates Mr. WHITNEY as the Democratic candidate for President in 1904.

Unquestionably it will be vastly more interesting to the public if Mr. WHIT-NEY'S retirement from business means the beginning of a career of politics, than it would be if it were all for pleasure. Up in Michigan, however, home of the nominator, Mr. DICKINSON'S mention of Mr. WHITNEY causes the Detroit Journal to remark that the candidate in question ought to be the Hon. Don himself. Mr. Dickinson's comment on this view has not yet come to hand.

Against the Consent of the Governed.

The anti-imperialists keep bellowing through all their megaphones that the Filipinos yearn for independence and ought to be independent. Probably no evidence to the contrary would satisfy or silence these raging fanatics. There is something the matter with their axis cylinders. They have filipinomania. Hear what Governor TAFT says, a man who knows what he is talking about, who has accumulated more information about the Philippines than any other American possesses. We quote from the testimony given by him before the Philippines Committee last Thursday:

" Since the second election of President McKrs-LEY the great majority of the people of the Philippines have been favorable to peace and to the acceptance of the sovereignty of the United States, and it would be impossible to continue the present system of guerrilla warfare without the system of terrorism which now prevails."

The majority of the Filipinos want peace and are content to accept the sovereignty of the United States. Remember that. The anti-imperialists are cheering guerrillas and opposing the wish of the majority of the inhabitants of the islands. This is what the twaddle about the consent of the governed has come to. A majority of the Filipinos consent to be governed by the United States. The anti-imperialists will not consent to that consent. They are bound that the Filipinos shall be independent whether they want to be or not. The anti-imperialists are now fighting against government by the consent of the governed, the great principle on which they have wasted so much wind.

Pop! goes another bladder.

To Befriend Fire.

Alderman SEEBECK attempted to smuggle through, at the last meeting of the Board of Aldermen, a resolution amending the Building Code by removing the obligations now imposed on builders properly to fireproof tall buildings. This is probably a mere revival of the disgraceful attempt made by some of the Tammany Aldermen last year to change the Building Code for the benefit of a large construction company. The interests behind it are not working for public safety but for private

This exposure of SEEBECK's little game has come, fortunately, when the memory of Waterbury's disaster is fresh and the smoke is still rising from the ruins of Paterson. We are convinced that the Board of Aldermen will deal with it as it deserves.

But what of the man who introduced it? SEEBECK was the only Republican who voted for this Tammany job last year, and he is directly responsible for this present attack on the Building Code. We call the attention of his constituents to Alderman SEEBECK and his resolution.

The Atlantic Yacht Club has elected the German Emperor and Prince HENRY honorary members. This is well. Both are keen sportsmen, and will be glad, doubt-

less, to accept the compliment. We should welcome in American harbors the yachtsmen of Germany for two reasons: First, because their appearance here would broaden international yachting, and secondly, because of our confidence that if one of them inflicted on our yachtsmen the extremity of insult, the Imperial and Royal Yacht Squadron which he represented would not calmly tell us that it had no interest in the affair and leave us

to go hang for reparation. This we say without the slightest inten tion of disturbing international relations. but with a very decided idea as to what makes or breaks the decencies of sport.

The scheme of clearing Fifth Avenue from trucks at certain hours of the day during certain seasons of the year is well worth trying. Let us try it.

of interest to be paid by banks for Gov- his working time he is really doing the career of a certain distinguished New ernment money is to direct the Secres nothing in particular except watching Yorker presents features of peculiar inter-We refer to Mr. MAURICE GRAU, who

celebrates thirty years as an impresario. Mr. GRAU came from Gratz to New York, where he became a law student, in company by the by, with Mr. EDWARD LAUTERBACH. He took charge of AIMÉE in Bridgeport in 1872, and since then the shades of FRY, ULLMANN, MARETZEK and STRAKOSCH must have followed him in envy for his extract-

Mr. GRAU is rich, they say. He has flourished in a time when New York's interest ing the problem of disposing of the Compared with most men, he has an than it used to be. And he has made him-Government surplus puts quite to one easy time of it, and his paths drop self king in the realm of music, we believe,

without any acquaintance with music to speak of, or perception of the great voice or knowledge of the great singer. This makes him all the more wonderful, and we recognize his genius, accordingly, as cause for the greater congratulation.

The pedestrians' six days' race in Madison Square Garden to decide the world's championship for events of that sort shows hat, although contests between men may be destitute of novelty, they are, never theless, popular if they test the human muscles. Under the new law governing six days' contests of all sorts in New York State it is as difficult to judge of the individual merit of the competitors in a walking race as of those in a cycling race. No man can remain on the track for more than twelve hours out of twenty-four, which means, of course, that his week's work is much lighter than was that of six days' racers in the past. The 142 hours' record of 623 miles and 1,320 yards, made in an individual race by Pedestrian GEORGE LITTLEWOOD in the Garden fourteen years ago, should, of course, be beaten by the men now engaged under the provisions of the twelve-hour law; but whether any one of the latter will display between now and next Saturday night evidences of the pluck and tenacity which enabled LITTLEwood, unaided, to eclipse all previous distances, is another matter.

OUR DUTY TO CUBA.

The Argument of Mutual Advantage. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The communication from Mr. Frederick W. Peabody of Boston, under date of Feb. 3, on the question of our honorable duty to Cuba, has been answered in your editorial, but will you allow me space to reply to his remarks as to taking money out of the pockets and bread out of the mouths of the American people for the purpose of putting money into the pockets of the people of Cuba."

Let us divest the question of all sentiment as to "honor" and "duty" and look at it from the cold and selfish standpoint of business. This country, being the natural market for Cuban products, receives from that island about four-fifths of what she produces. Her exports last year approximated \$75,000,000. Let us see in what way the money was expended from those products:

Cuba last year purchased of foreign Of which the United States furnished. 28,000,000

mount purchased outside of this

In other words, out of the money which Cuba received from the United States, she expended \$38,000,000 in foreign countries 'ruly this is "taking money out of the pockets and bread out of the mouths of the American people," but instead of putting it into the pockets of the Cuban people, it really transferred it to European merchants, who, it is needless to say, were well satisfied to be recipients of such a substantial amount, but there been a reciprocal arrangement with Cuba during last year, as is now asked for, at least thirty millions of this money would have gone into the pockets of our

for, at least thirty millions of this money would have gone into the pockets of our manufacturers. In the present year, with the prospect of the Cuban crop being double that of last, and by granting the concessions asked for, that island would undoubtedly purchase from sixty to seventy millions dollars worth of products of this country.

Is this "taking money from the pockets and bread from the mouths of the American people?" Is it not exactly the contrary, as it will return fourfold, and more, of that which Cuba will receive in concessions?

Cuba manufactures comparatively nothing, and for that reason, when in a prosperous condition, the people of that island are the best buyers in the world. For this well-known cause, the trade of Cuba has been contended for by all exporting countries for many years, and yet there is a hesitation on the part of some of the residents of this country to accept a trade that would be snapped up in a twinkling by England, France or Germany, if they but had the opportunity.

With Cuba in a prosperous condition, which an opening in the United States for her products would guarantee, it is intimated by those who know the island thoroughly that within four or five years Cuba would expend in this country not less than \$200,000,000. Is this "begging" is this "mendicancy" as some of the opponents of reciprocity characterize it? If so, let us have more of it and there will be an ever-increasing outlet for our exports.

This country is constantly striving for the

ports.

This country is constantly striving for the "open door" in China and similar countries, where we must compete with an love gain has ufacturers on even terms of tariff, whi Cuba offers us a 50 per cent, reduction which is equivalent to virtually giving almost their entire trade. As a sample of the competence of the purchases made by Cuba last year in foreign

countries,	take	the following:	
Rice			\$3,328,317
Cotton good	is		5.180,025
Shoes			2,162,897
Beef			1,607,658
Cattle			4,831,512
Paper and n	nanufa	ctures thereof	761,858
Carnets cor	dage.	&c	1.745.410

NEW YORK, Feb. 10. Sampson and the Military World.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have just finished reading your admirable story of Sampson's life, and am not ashamed to confess that tears came into my eyes-and not for the first time in relation to this grand, unhappy American hero. May your efforts be taken up everywhere, to accomplish the opening of the eyes of the unthinking millions of his countryment

At any rate Sampson has the respect and admit tion of every military man of the civilized world. A PRUSSIAN OFFICER AND AMERICAN BUSINESS

MAN.

Ninth Avenue Trains Too Crowded.

To the Forton of The Sun-Sir: Is there any way in which the Manhattan Railway Company can be compelled to run south-bound trains of five cars on the Ninth avenue line after 9 o'clock A. M. until the rush of downtown traffic is over, instead of the four-car trains that are now operated?

of the four-car trains that are now operated?

To save the expense of one guard and haulage of one car, a trainload of passengers is crowded into less than a train of cars to their discomfort and inconvenience. One more car would relieve the crush and enable the passengers to travel with a reasonable amount of standing space, even if they could not all be seated.

When the elevated officials run trains under as close headway as is possible with safety, and carry the maximum number of cars on each train, we stand cheerfully on our feet and ride swayingly and with uncertain balance, the several miles that must be traversed between home and office; but when people are required to go through any such performance because of the persistent failure and neglect of the company to consider the comfort of their passengers and furnish a reasonable and easily provided amount of space in which to travel, it is time that some action should be taken, and we abiders on the West Side, who suffer, propose to discover if a remedy exists, and, if so, to apply it.

A Weary Stander.

Kissing at Dublin Castle.

From the London Truth.

The "Kissing" question at Dublin Castle will soon elikely to take a place among other Irish questions. The King has abolished the kiss of presentation the Ring has abolished the Riss of presentation, which it was the sovereign's right to imprint on the débutante's cheek. The Lord Lieutenant atili retains the privilege, but whether or not he will continue to retain or henceforth relinquish it is one of those grave Status affairs which demand the consideration of a Court of Claims.

NAMES OF TOWNS.

National Clearing House Demanded for Various Reasons.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why cannot a "new departure" in the naming of places be inaugurated, in this country at least, where towns and villages in our fast dereloping territory are being born weekly? It needs but the scanning of a railroad guide or gazeteer to see the great number of similar town names, not only in different States, but repeated many times within each State, and

in some cases duplicated in the county.

The discomfort occasioned to the citizens of the world through mercantile and transportation missent merchandise, delayed and strayed letters, and other commercial appointments, directly attributed to this American fault must be incalculable. It is at least a growing commercial nuisance, as the correspondents and transportation companies expensively experience. It has reached the idiotic or nonsensical stage in nomenclature and now demands legislative action in some and now demands registative action in some shape; with as much reasoning for the public good as were relief asked because some eccut-tric authority designated every other street in the city with a similar name, or a regeti-tion some fifteen times, which situation occurs in some town names in one State; there are eighteen Mount Plensants in Pennsylvania, and other cound dunifications reduplicated.

tion some fifteen times, which situation occurs in some town names in one State; there are eighteen Mount Plensants in Pennsylvania, and other equal duplications reduplicated With a few exceptions every city in the country finds a repetition in one of the other States. Why should there not be established in the Department of the Interior or in the newly contemplated Department of Commerce (for the proposal is mainly a commercial benefit), a Bureau of Civic Nomenclature, with a sub-department in each State?

When the citizens of a State desire to designate or name a settlement, or the nucleus of a town or village, they shall present to the State Nomenclature Board several names, either one of which it is signified to be their desire to adopt. As the town name is in a true sense its commercial designation, it should be considered in the light of an interstate affair, under which reasoning the State sub-board might refer the inquiry to the National Bureau, they only to approve when the name proposed does not appear among those adopted in other States or Territories of the United States), the board or Department shall register the name and issue a copyright, patent or other absolute document of right of use; and this authority to be the only established privilege to use that name, under penalty.

If any State decline to recognize such National procedure, the United States Post Office Department to adopt the name as designated by the bureau, publishing it, and the people of the various commercial and transportation organizations if using the mails be obliged to adopt the Post Office Department will refuse to transmit, returning such mail matter (if sender known) with indorsement "Imperfectly Addressed, or "Town Unknown"; otherwise treat as a 'dead letter. New York, Feb. 8.

Stenographer vs. Fhonograph.

Stenographer vs. Phonograph. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your

issue of yesterday contains an item, "Dictating by Phonograph," in which it is made to ap-pear that "expert" stenographers are in a state of alarm at the prospect of being dis-placed in the near future by the phonograph and "any one who can run a typewriter. As far back as '89 I came across a similar

As far back as '89 I came across a similar prediction, which at the time I brought to the attention of an expert stenographer of my acquaintance, now a lawyer of some distinction. He laughed. "The average 'dictator," said he, knows as much about composition as the average paint seller knows about painting. It will therefore be time enough for the expert stenographer to worry when some one invents an attachment for the phonograph which will correct bad grahmar before it reaches the recorder and transform disjointed prolixity into coherent disjointed prolixity into

form disjointed prolixity into coherent brevity."
Your paragrapher does not say whether such attachment has yet been invented. If my ears and eyes do not vastly deceive me, it is as necessary to-day as it was said to be a dozen years ago, in order to eliminate the expert stenographer, whose greatest service to his employers consists in most cases in saving the "dictator" from himself. There seems to be an impression, even among some who should know better, that "expert" in stenography simply means the ability to write fast. He is a poor stenographer who can only do that. The true expert is he who makes the half-educated, and not infrequently the all but illiterate, dictator "talk like a gentleman." And there are stenographers who persist in doing this for sheer conscience sake, though well aware that, as far as the "dictatorial" appreciation goes, it is simply a casting of pearls, &c., and that "any typewriter's" transcript would read "just as good."

FER 10.

The Sharpshooting of Our Ancestors.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir; While, in the main, fully agreeing with the remarks of your correspondent "G. W. W.," regarding in to-day's Sun, I think he falls into an error on one point. He writes that "the rifles used by Morgan's men were flintlocks, carrying lete round bullet which soon loses velocity, &c.

Now, "G. W. W.," evidently confounds the old "Queen Anne's" flintlock musket or smoothbore with the rifle. Morgan's men

old "Queen Annes" flintiock musket or smoothbore with the rifle. Morgan's men were all armed with what was then known as the "Caswell Rifle," a rifle identical with those of the present day, in that the barrel was rifled then as it is with us.

Indeed, as I write, I have before me, in my library, the rifle of Amos Stafford—the only survivor of the "Wyoming Massacre"—with which he paid for his farm on Saratoga Lake by the bounties he obtained from the State for the wolves he shot. This rifle, also, is rifled in its barrel.

Again, what "G. W. W. "says about a smoothbore bullet losing its velocity, &c., is entirely correct, but, when "Tim" Murphy, one of Gen. Morgan's riflemen at the last battle of Saratoga, shot and killed Waser, the latter General was fully 300 feet from Murphy's deadly rifle. I know this to be a fact, as I have often paced the ground between where Murphy shot and Waser sat on his horse. (See my "Burgoyne's Campaign."

So, you see, that according to "G. W. W.'s" idea of a smooth-bere Murphy's shot could not have killed Waser.

MOUNT VERNON, Feb. 9.

Progressive Disease.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I write to acquaint you with the new light shed upon Mr. Park Benjamin, a Schleyite of growing intensity who pretends to impartiality and accuracy. The Beltimore American of Sunday quotes Mr. Benjamin as saying, when criticising the brief recently submitted to the President by Admiral Sampson's counsel, that, accepting Admiral Sampson's testimony that the New York was about seven miles from the Morro at the beginning of the battle, she was "seven miles from the nearest vessel of the United States."

As the blockade extended for several miles east and west of the Morro, it is evident that Mr. Benjamin has acquired the ability to say what is not true without turning a hair.

Baltimore, Feb. 10. day quotes Mr. Benjamin as saving, when

Progress on the Sunset Cox Monument.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your correspondent, D. W. C. Ward, is all right. The work f completing the Sunset Cox monument has been unavoldably delayed, but now that the rocks are being accumulated the work will proceed-the nore expeditiously and thoroughly the better



The Member From Rocky Hollow TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sit: May not Sipp Hipp enter? He is right at the door, being a denizen of Rocky Hollow, Burrow of Richmond. STAPLETON, Feb. 10. STATEN ISLAND.

If Leo XIII. Lives One Year More

From the Tablet.
It is pointed out that if Leo XIII, is spared to quite exceptional interest, a veritable mirabilis." As everybody knows, it will be his sliver jubilee of Papacy (elected Pope Feb. 20, 1878); but more than that, it will also be his golden tubilee as Cardinal (proclaimed by Plus IX. in the Consistory of Dec. 19, 1853, and his diamond jubilee of episcopacy (preconised Archbishop of Damietta by Gregory XVI. on Jan. 27, 1848, and consecrated Feb. 19). Such a triple jubilee f his Holiness live to celebrate it, will probably

HEARING ON CANAL BILL.

Letter From Mr. Carnegie in Favor of It -Little Hope of Canal Legislation. WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 .- Former Senator Pascoe, a member of the Isth-mian Canal Commission, was examined to-day by the Senate oceanic Canal Committee with regard to the legality of the title which could be conveyed by the Panama Canal Company. Mr. Pascoe was chairman of the legal sub-com mittee of the commission which investi-gated the subject before the commission recommended the selection of the Panama route. In reply to questions to-day Mr. Pascoe said it was his opinion, as a lawyer, after careful investigation, that the Panama company was able to give the United States, if the company's offer were accepted, a clear title to its property.

title to its property.

Mr. Pascoe thought, however, that before the United States purchased the property of the Panama company a further investigation should be made of the documents at Paris and Bogota by a commission the purchase. It would be ments at Faris and Bogota by a Commission appointed for the purpose. It would be necessary, he said, to make the most minute examination of the official documents concerning the franchises of the Panama company before acquiring its property.

The advocates of the bill insisted that

New York's commercial supremacy was due to the canals, and unless they were improved New York's commerce would continue to decline through the action of the trunk line railroads and the competition of the Canadian canals. A letter from Andrew Carnegie in favor of the bill was read.

from Andrew Carnegie in favor of the bill was read.

John L. Platt of Poughkeepsie, E. B. Norris of the State Grange and Senator Ambler argued in opposition to further canal improvements by the State. They declared that it cost the State \$2.30 to maintain the canals for every dollar the canal boatmen earn, and that if any improvements were to be made to the Eric Canal they should be made by the Federal Government. The only canal to which there did not seem to be any objection to improving was the Champlain Canal.

DIRECTOR MERRIAM'S TASK. The Necessity of Reducing the Army of Census Clerks to 500.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 .- Director of the Census Merriam visited the Senate to-day and had a chat with several of the Senators. He is a strong man, physically and mentally but he has a task on his hands at present that might appall any man, however strong and brave. He is confronted with the necessity of reducing his great army of census clerks to a mere corporal's guard of 500 or so during the present month. This in itself is a gigantic undertaking and embarrassing in many ways, on account of the distressing appeals made to him by the clerks themselves and their friends, but especially because of the awful pressure that is brought to bear by Congressmen and others of influence to make their own particular proteses a part of the 500, in view of the fact that about that number of clerks will be retained under the terms of the bill now pending to make the Census

Bureau permanent.
Gov. Merriam is the choice of a great many Senators and Representatives for the office of Secretary of the proposed new department of the Government, and his able work at the head of the Census Bureau shows him to be entirely fitted for the place. It is said, however, that President Roosevelt is personally inclined toward W. J. Calhoun of Illinois, formerly Inter-state Commerce Commissioner and now a practising lawyer in Chicago. He was President McKinley's Commissioner to Cuba just before the war and is regarded as a man of exceptional ability.

INAUGURATION DAY.

Senate Votes in Favor of Changing It to the Last Thursday in April.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 .- After the routine morning business of the Senate was disposed of to-day the joint resolution proposing a Constitutional amendment making the commencement and termination of Congress and of the President's and Vice-President's terms of office the last Thursday in April, instead of March 4, was taken up. and, after some opposition by Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nev.), was passed. The amendment is in these words:

amendment is in these words:

"That the Fifty-eighth Congress and the term of office of the President and Vice-President shall continue until the last Thursing in regard to the complaints of abuses President shall continue until the last Thursday of April in the year 1995, at noon, and the last Thursday of April, at noon, shall thereafter be substituted for the fourth day of March as the commencement and termination of Congress and of the terms of the President, Vice-President, Senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress. And if the House of Representatives shall not if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the last Thursday in April next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

TREATMENT OF BOER PRISONERS. Result of an Inquiry Made by the British War Office.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.-The attention of the British Government was called some time ago to publications in American newspapers in regard to the ill-treatment of Boer prisoners at Bermuda. The British War Office inquired into the matter, with the result that Lord Pauncefote has been informed that such statements were en-tirely erroneous; that free issues of clothing have been made to the prisoners of war whenever it was necessary and that an ample ration has been issued daily to the Boer prisoners ever since their arrival

in Bernauda.

Lord Pauncefote has communicated this information to the State Department in the fear that "many kind and charitable persons in the United States might be misled by the incorrect statements which have appeared in the public press." appeared in the public press.

THE OUTRAGES IN ECUADOR. State Department Instructs Minister Sampson to Send Detailed Report.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 .- The State Department is stirred up over the reports of the persecution of American citizens by local officers at Guavaquil, Ecuador. Several reports on the subject have come by mails and telegraph from Perry M. DeLeon, the United States Consul-General at Guayaquil, who has not minced words in denouncing the conduct of the local authorities. Mr. DeLeon's story of the affair fully confirms the press reports that American citizens have been blackmailed and robbed. He has urged the State Department to take He has urged the State Department to take some action that will put a stop to the in-dignities The Department has asked Minister Sampson, who is at Quito, to send a detailed report of the alleged outrages.

Schley Press Bureau in Indiana.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 .- The W. B. Conkey Company, publisher of the Graham book on Schley at Santiago, seems to have deon Schley at Santiago, seems to have developed into a Schley newspaper bureau, judging from some circulars that came to hand to-day addressed to various newspapers throughout the country. They are appeals to promote the Schley movement by publishing the editorials which are inclosed printed on slips. Abuse of the Navy Department and of its officers, criticism of Roosevelt, exaltation of Dewey and praise of Schley make up the circulars distributed for publication.

The Busted Trust.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

San Jose, Jan. 25.—Treasurer flond stated "that within sixty days the affairs of the California Cured Fruit Association will be wound up. Personally. this attempt demonstrates to my satisfaction that it is not possible for producers to ecoperate suc it is not possible for producers to cooperate suc-cessfully. In theory it is admirable, in practice disastrous. The annual meeting will be called in May and a report made to the growers. This will be the last chapter in the history of the prune growers' combine."

SLIPSHOD LEGISLATION. The House Unwittingly Passes a Bill Re

pealing the Sundry Civil Act. WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 .- An illustration of the slipshod manner in which Congress sometimes enacts legislation, is afforded by the action of the House of Representatives last Saturday in passing a bill providing for the repeal of the act making appropriations for certain classes of govern ment expenses for the year ending June 30, 1901, and known as the Sundry Civil bill. The House bill, which is No. 199, appropriates in the first section \$30,000 for the

establishment of a light station on Bur Shoals, Pamilco Sound, N. C. The sec-ond section reads as follows: "That the act approved March 3, 1901, for rebuilding the light station on Newport, Royal Shoals, North Carolina, be and the same is hereby repealed."

Royal Shoals, North Carolina, be and the same is hereby repealed."

The act referred to is the Sundry Civil Appropriation law, which carried a great many millions of dollars, and its repeal at this late day would cause about as much disturbance in certain Departments of the Government as if the Constitution of the United States should be suspended for two or three months. However, Mr. Pulsifer, the alert clerk of the Senate Committee on Commerce, discovered the mistake of the House and the bill will be amended in the Senate and the Sundry Civil bill saved.

ARMY CAMP SITES

Recommendations of the Board-Several New Posts to Be Established. WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 .- Secretary Root made public this morning the report of the

a reorganization of the army post system and the selection of military camps. The board recommends the following location for camp sites: One in the vicinity of Chickamauga Park, Ga.; one at Fort Kiley, Kan.; one in the Conewago Valley, in Lebanon, Dauphin and Lancaster counties, Pa.; one in the Nacimiento Ranch, in Monterey and San Luis Obispo counties, Cal. It also recommends that the necessary surveys be made of the Nacimiento ranch

Army Post Board, which was charged with

surveys be made of the Nacimiento ranch and the Conewago valley.

The board recommends that the following new posts be established: One for a regiment of infantry in the vicinity of Los Angeles, Cal.; one for a regiment of cavairs on the camp site on the Nacimiento Rance, one for a regiment of infantry in the vincinity of Albuquerque, N. M.; one for a regiment of infantry at Governors Island, New York Harbor; one for a regiment of infantry in tharbor; one for a regiment of infantry in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., north of the Potonaac River; one for a battalion of infantry in the Red River Valley, in the vicinity of Crookston; one for a regiment of infantry on the camp site in the Conewago Valley, Pa., when practicable.

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS Rear Admiral Remey Starts on His Jour-

ney Home in the Brooklyn. WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 .- The Navy Department has received a telegram Rear Admiral Remey, Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatio station, reporting his departure yesterday from Hong Kong for Cavité in the flagship Brooklyn. At Cavité he will transfer the official records of the station to Rear Admiral Rodgers. who will succeed him in command, and will then sail for home by the European

route.

The battleship Wisconsin (flagship of Rear Admiral Casey) arrived at Callao, Peru, to-day. The cruiser Olympia, Capt. Henry W. Lyon, left Boston to-day for Tompkinsville, where she will join the squadron under Rear Admiral Evans, assigned to greet Prince Henry of Prussia. Later she will become the flagship of Rear Admiral Higginson on the North Atlantic station.

station. The cruiser Cincinnati, now at Hampton Roads, is reported ready for sea and will join the special reception squadron at Tompkinsville.

The collier Ajax has sailed from Singapore for Rangoon, and the collier from Baltimore for San Juan. ABUSE IN BAGGAGE INSPECTION.

Collector Bidwell Confers With Secretary Shaw About It. WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.-Collector Bidwell of the port of New York had a brief conference with Secretary Shaw this morn-

ing in regard to the complaints of abuses in the examination of bagage that have recently been made to the Treasury Department. Mr. Bidwell naturally defended the system of bagage examination now in force, for the regulations were drawn up largely under his direction. He pointed out that the collection of duties on goods brought in as bagage has greatly increased since last March, when the new regulations were put in force.

Under instructions from Secretary Shaw he will lend his cooperation in an effort to determine if the incivilities and unnecessary harshness of inspectors complained of by the recent petitioners really exist. The Collector is inclined to believe that the conditions have been greatly exaggerated, but acknowledges that in the haste of examination, and considering the haste of examination, and considering the natural irritability of passengers whose baggage is being overhauled, incivilities

"LOVE AND AFFECTION." Good Against Parents, But not Against

Children. From the Louisville Evening Post "Love and affection" as a consideration was treated of by Judge Emmet Field in an opinion handed down this morning in the case of Annie E. Risinger against F. J. the case of Annie E. Risinger against F.J. Risinger, her son. Judge Field held that "love and affection" was a valid consideration for a gift from a parent to a child, but that from a child to a parent-it is not sufficient to uphold the gift.

Judge Field stated that it was with extreme reluctance that he was compelled to decide against the mother in the present case, the lacts of which are of an unusual character.

case, the facts of which are of an unusual character.
In 1852 Annie S. Risinger and her husband, Martin L. Risinger, deeded to their son, T. J. Risinger, eighteen acres of land in the county, he agreeing to give his parents one-third of the product of the land.
The parents claimed that the son had not treated them fairly, and that for a period of several years he had not cultivated the property.

treated them fairly, and that for a period of several years he had not cultivated the property

Their differences, however, were patched up in 1888, when the parents deeded that property to the son absolutely, the consideration being "love and affection." On the same day the son made a written agreement to pay the parents, or the survivor of them, \$10 a year for life.

The consideration recited in the agreement was "love and affection."

Some time ago the mother brought suit against the son to recover the property, valued at \$485, on the ground that the son had not kept the agreement. In his answer the son admitted that he had failed to pay \$10 to his mother for the last three years in an amended answer he said that he had forgotten that he had paid it.

As a defence, however, the son set up that "love and affection" was not a valid consideration for his agreement with his parents, and further that the deed could not be set aside, as it had not been attacked within ten years of the time it was made. Judge Field upheld both contentions of the son, saying that it was with reluctance that he made this ruling. He held that the deed was valid, as "love and affection" is a valid consideration between parents and child, but that the agreement to pay \$10 a year is invalid, as the consideration between the child and the parents was "love and affection."

The New British Postage Stamps.

From the London Truth.

All the new postage stamps, I understand, have been called in because the King's head in the design faces to the left, whereas it ought to face to the right. If this step were taken with a view of sending the stamps to a premium, and disposing of them hereafter to philatellists at fancy prices, something might be said for it. On any other assumption it is a manifestation of idiory more suitable to the Middle Ages than the twentieth century. One knows not which to marvel at most, the state of mind which can attach to a trumpery formality like knows not which to marvel at most, the safe of mind which can attach to a trumpery formain; has this sufficient importance to warrant the sacrificing of thousands of pounds on the enacelling of old stamps and the execution of new dass, of the regigence and improvidence which could go through all the business of preparing and passing a new design without thinking of this vitally important condition until the whole thing had been